

percent a year who have preinvasive cancers. Devastatingly to the families involved, it is estimated that more than 44,000 women will die of breast cancer this year.

But all the news is not grim. Overall breast cancer mortality declined 5 percent between 1989 and 1993 due to increased mammography screening and improved treatments such as mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissections.

There is no doubt that we have the medical know-how to fight breast cancer. The question is do we have the commitment it takes.

As long as we send a woman home 12 hours after losing a part of herself with no compassion and no support, then the answer is no.

As long as breast reconstruction is deemed cosmetic, then the answer is no.

As long as false negatives are acceptable and we, therefore, abandon a patient unknowingly in need, then the answer is no.

As long as we fail to come to the defense of doctors who are persecuted for practicing sound medicine, then the answer is no.

Passage of the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act would demonstrate what we are lacking—the commitment to fight breast cancer and stand up for those who are suffering.

In closing, I am pleased that President Clinton emphasized the importance of this legislation in his State of the Union Address last night. It is nice to have the administration behind this critical legislation.

TRIBUTE TO YVONNE MARIE TAYLOR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the untimely death of Yvonne Marie Taylor, who passed from this life much too quickly. She was the late wife of LeBaron Taylor.

Yvonne Taylor was born May 1, 1943 in Detroit, MI to her loving parents, Charles and Eldora Ridley. She was reared in a strong Christian environment and her faith guided her every action. A graduate of Northwestern High School in Detroit, she subsequently attended Central State University.

After returning to her native Detroit, she met and married LeBaron Taylor. During their 29-year marriage she was a faithful and loyal spouse. Yvonne was the consummate mother, unceasingly dedicated to her two children, Eric and Tiffani.

Talent and a commitment to hard work were the hallmark of Yvonne who worked as the administrative director of the Black Entertainment and Sports Lawyers Association. Her community and civic affiliations included membership in the South Jersey Chapter of Links, Inc., and For Women Only.

A member of Bethel AME Church in Moorestown, NJ, Yvonne Taylor maintained strength and faith even during her most trying days. May the memory of her bright spirit sustain her family and friends.

KEEPING FOREIGN MONEY OUT OF AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, news stories about fundraising during the 1996 Presidential campaign focused increasing national attention on the overwhelming need for campaign finance reform, and particularly the role of foreign money in U.S. campaigns.

The problem indeed is money. During the 1996 election, candidates for all Federal offices spent approximately \$1.6 billion. That's "B," as in billion. The pressure to raise huge sums of money is so intense that some candidates from both parties, apparently have started looking abroad for new sources of campaign contributions.

Since 1990, no matter which party controlled Congress, I have sponsored legislation that would ban foreign contributions to candidates for Federal office. Today, I'm reintroducing the Ethics in Foreign Lobbying Act of 1997.

My bill has three major points:

First, only U.S. citizens could contribute to Federal campaigns.

Federal law already purports to prohibit direct or indirect contributions by foreign nationals in U.S. elections. In fact, section 441e of the Federal Election Campaign Act [FECA] states:

It shall be unlawful for a foreign national directly or through any other person to make any contributions of money or any other thing of value, or to promise expressly or impliedly to make any such contribution, in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office; or for any person to solicit, accept, or receive any such contribution from a foreign national.

This provision was enacted in response to longstanding congressional concern over foreign influence in American elections. Though this language appears to be locktight, many loopholes permit foreign influence on U.S. elections, many foreign entities are not covered by the statute, and there is a lack of enforcement of the law. Congress must strengthen and make sure the law is fully enforced.

Second, foreign-controlled companies would be prohibited from contributing to Federal elections through the PAC's of their U.S. subsidiaries.

My bill would prohibit contributions from PAC's sponsored by corporations that are more than 50-percent foreign owned, as well as contributions from PAC's sponsored by trade associations that derive 50 percent or more of their operating funds from foreign corporations.

Foreign citizens are already prohibited from contributing to U.S. political campaigns. Yet, every year foreign interests spend millions of dollars to influence the American political process. This money often comes in the form of political action committee contributions from foreign-controlled corporations or their trade associations. Just as foreign individuals are prohibited from contributing to U.S. campaigns, so should be PAC's that are controlled by foreign corporations and trade associations, for, in fact, under U.S. law, corporations are considered persons.

Due to a loophole in the FECA, American subsidiaries of foreign-owned companies may operate PAC's—the only restriction being that the PAC cannot solicit funds from foreign nationals or permit them to be involved in the policymaking decisions of the PAC. Consequently, many of the world's largest foreign multinational corporations and financial institutions contribute to U.S. campaigns through their U.S.-based subsidiaries. Through the creation of these foreign-sponsored PAC's, foreign companies can thus assert their influence on the U.S. election process—and on U.S. policy.

Consequently, administration of the FECA law has created a confusing system whereby it is illegal for individual foreign nationals to make political contributions, yet legal for foreign-controlled or foreign-owned corporations, subsidiaries, and trade associations to contribute, expend funds, and influence U.S. elections. The Federal Election Commission [FEC] through its advisory opinions has twice voted to exempt PAC's representing U.S. subsidiaries of foreign-owned or controlled corporations, as long as the PAC's are funded and operated by Americans. The FEC has asked Congress to enact legislation clarifying this issue, but Congress, to date, has refused to do so.

Third, contributors would be required to disclose the percentage of foreign ownership.

The data collection and clearinghouse responsibilities section of my bill is one of its most important aspects, because of the current difficulty in identifying the activities of foreign nationals and corporations. The FEC has no coherent system for tracking the millions of dollars spent by foreign interests and their PAC's on lobbying the U.S. Government. The current, disjointed data collection system provides a veil of secrecy over how and where foreign interests spend their money.

My bill would make this mysterious and inadequate process both more transparent and more accountable—without requiring new reporting. My bill would merely add an extra line to the statement of organization that is currently required by the FEC. PAC's controlled by corporations would be required to state the percentage that the corporations are foreign-owned, and PAC's sponsored by trade associations would be required to state the percentage of their operating fund that is derived from foreign-owned corporations. In addition, it would require that all data collected by Federal agencies on foreign campaign contributions and foreign agents, as well as any testimony before the Congress regarding the interests of a foreign principal, be sent to the FEC.

Most important, my bill would make the disclosure of related expenditures available and visible at a central source by creating a clearinghouse for data that is currently collected, but is scattered among various Government agencies, including the FEC and the Department of Justice.

In establishing a clearinghouse, we would create a greatly needed central point for collecting information. Most of the information is already available, but it is housed in a myriad of Federal agencies and offices. Bringing the information together under one roof will provide the Government, the Congress, and the public with improved access to the data. The timing requirement for reporting conforms with the quarterly reports required in the 1946 Foreign Lobbying Act. The reporting requirements